

WHISTON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report

BY

THOMAS U. MERCER, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Whiston

Rural District,

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

“St. Helens Reporter” Limited, The Printers, 73, Church Street,
St. Helens.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30270546>

WHISTON

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

The outstanding event during the year has been the serious epidemic of enteric fever, which occurred in the autumn months in the districts of Rainhill, Whiston, and Eccleston. Altogether, from August 13th, the date of the first case notified, to the end of the year, we had 43 cases of the disease in these three townships. Towards the end of September, I made a special report on the first 32 cases notified, and had the same printed and distributed to the members of the Council, and copies were also sent to the Local Government Board and County Council. At the same time, there were a large number of cases of the disease in the adjoining township of Prescott. The first case there was notified about a month before any of ours. It was found that the majority of those suffering from the disease, both in our district and in Prescott, had eaten ice-cream from a shop in the latter town, and then it was discovered that it was quite possible for the ice-cream to be infected from a privy midden which had been used by a typhoid patient who did not seek medical advice for a month after his illness. Samples of the ice-cream were bacteriologically examined, and were found to contain the bacillus coli communis, shewing evidence of foecal contamination. The manufacture and sale of this article was at once stopped by the Medical Officer of Health.

In order to prevent the spread of the disease I had pamphlets printed and distributed to the householders in the three townships affected, giving instructions as to the method in which the disease was usually communicated, and the means to be taken to prevent its occurrence, and I advised the boiling of all water before its being used for domestic purposes.

In dealing with the outbreak, I removed all those suffering from the disease who were fit and willing to be taken into the isolation hospital, and supplied disinfectants to all those remaining outside. Where W.C.'s existed the excreta were first disinfected, and then passed into the sewer, but where pail-closets or privy-middens existed, I had special pails provided in each case, which

were removed twice a week, and the contents destroyed in the incinerator at the Sanatorium, and the whole of the ashpits and privies in the district were emptied, cleansed, and thoroughly disinfected.

The weather in the summer and autumn had probably a good deal to do with the outbreak of enteric fever, as there was very little rainfall, and the quantities of flies in almost every house were enormous. These were the most likely means by which the infection was carried from the privy to the milk used for making ice-cream in the first instance.

The disease was of severe type, especially amongst adults, and there were six fatal cases, three of which occurred in the hospital and three outside, while a considerable number have been prolonged cases, owing to relapses and other complications.

Another disease which has been more prevalent than usual was measles, and I found it necessary to advise the closing of four schools owing to the prevalence of this disease amongst the scholars, and from this cause there were 11 deaths, all of children under five years of age. There is, unfortunately, a common impression amongst parents that measles is only a slight ailment, and one, also, which all children must have sooner or later, and the sooner it is got over the better, and consequently they do not think that it is so necessary to isolate those suffering from the complaint in the same manner as is the case, e.g., with scarlet fever, and the children are allowed to mix together almost as usual, and in some instances are encouraged to try and contract the disease so as to get it over and be done with. No idea could be more erroneous. It is not a disease which every child must of necessity contract at some time or other; it is a very severe disease, the mortality rate being far greater than that of scarlet fever, and it is particularly fatal in very young children, so that if a child in a household contracts the disease it should be strictly isolated from the rest of the family, especially from the younger children.

The Board of Education recommend that scholars in a household where a case of measles exists should be excluded from school, if they have not already suffered from the disease, but that those who have previously had the complaint, should be allowed to attend. I do not agree with this recommendation, as one attack of measles is not always a preventative of a second attack, and I prefer to exclude all those from school who come from a house where a case exists, and more especially so, as it is difficult to diagnose a case in the first stages. The rash does not usually appear until the fourth day of the sickness, but the disease is

highly infectious during this preliminary period, and if the disease is known to exist in any district, all children who shew any signs of having a "cold" should be at once excluded from school.

Another disease which is not thought enough of is whooping cough, and from this cause we have had eight fatal cases, all again in infants under five years of age. One school was closed for a month owing to this disease. Measles and whooping cough, I consider, are the two most fatal diseases in infants, chiefly because of the frequency with which broncho-pneumonia occurs in conjunction with the primary disease, but they are important in another way, as they are frequently the means by which the germ of tuberculosis is given a hold upon the system.

The total number of deaths is greater than that of any year for the last twenty years, there having been 53 more than last year and 31 more than in 1911, which, with one exception, had the greatest number since 1894. This is a remarkable fact, and there is no very evident cause for it. The greatest increase amongst the classified diseases has been in the cases of bronchitis, there having been 34 deaths from this disease, as compared with 10 in each of the last two years, but there have been fewer deaths from pneumonia and phthisis than in either of the previous years, viz., 26 (pneumonia 17, phthisis 9), against 38 and 40, so that the respiratory diseases, all combined, are only 10 more than last year. There have been five more deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis than last year, but 22 less than the year before that. The deaths from cancer have risen from 16 last year, and 14 the year before, to 25 during 1913.

The infantile mortality has risen from 88.6 last year to 112.3 this year, but is less than that of 1911.

I again had pamphlets printed and distributed at the beginning of the summer, as to the cause and means of prevention of diarrhœa in infants.

In July last, the Local Government Board issued a circular dealing with epidemic diarrhœa, the feeding of infants, and the Notification of Births Act, 1907, at the same time advising the desirability of adopting this Act and the appointment of a female health visitor. The Council do not think it advisable to adopt this course at present, but, if later on they reconsider their decision and appoint a health visitor, one of the most useful of her duties might be the giving of advice or information as to the seriousness of the diseases previously mentioned, and the care of those attacked by them, as a great deal of ignorance exists regarding them. The

same circular, in its latter part, has reference to the question of the removal of excreta, and I will deal with this later on in this report.

As was the case last year, Table I. sent in by the County Medical Officer of Health requires more specific information than that from the Local Government Board, and this may be conveniently stated here.

The total births belonging to the district numbered 472, of whom 255 were males and 217 females. Of these, 14 were illegitimate, viz., 7 males and 7 females, a percentage of 2.97, which is exactly the same as last year. They occurred in the following townships:—Whiston 5, Eccleston 3, Bold 2, and Halewood, Speke, Tarbock, and Windle one each.

The total deaths belonging to the district were 284, of whom 148 were males and 136 females.

Sixteen deaths belonging to the district occurred outside, and are counted as inward transfers. These took place in the following places:—

	Deaths.
St. Helens Hospital, St. Helens	3
County Lunatic Asylum, St. Helens	2
Providence Hospital, St. Helens	1
Haydock Lodge, Haydock	1
Children's Infirmary, Liverpool	1
Liverpool Consumption Hospital	1
Leigh Infirmary	1
Prestwich Lunatic Asylum	1
County Asylum, Winwick	1
and 4 others which occurred outside public institutions.	

Of the outward transfers of deaths which occurred in our district—

237 were in the Workhouse,
 100 „ „ Asylum Annexe, and
 1 was in the Sanatorium, while
 1 other occurred in Rainhill, outside any institution,
 — making a total of
 339.

There were no inward transfers of births, but there were 31 outward transfers, as supplied by the Registrar-General. These consisted of 5 legitimate males, 9 legitimate females, 11 illegitimate males, and 6 illegitimate females.

The total births registered in the district numbered 503, 33 of which took place in the Workhouse.

Table II. has again been changed from last year by the addition of other forms of tuberculosis than pulmonary, which were made notifiable at the beginning of the year. The method of notifying tuberculosis cases of all kinds was also changed very considerably, one alteration being that the former place of residence of those in public institutions, such as the Workhouse and Asylum Annexe, was given, so that in the table for this year I am able to exclude all those from these institutions whose usual residence was outside our district. This accounts for the drop in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis from 61 last year to 31 this year, as last year's figure included 39 cases notified from the Asylum Annexe.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified, exclusive of the tuberculosis cases of all kinds, is rather more than usual, the chief cause being the large increase in the number of enteric fever cases, which totalled 48, all except 5 of which occurred in connection with the epidemic I have already mentioned. The other cases were from Bold (2), Halewood (2), and Windle (1).

There have been more cases of diphtheria than for many years past, but there has been no epidemic of the disease, and the cases have been spread over 10 townships. It has mainly been of a mild type, in fact, I believe that a good number of the cases have not really been diphtheria, but a kind of septic sore throat, or an ulcerated throat, which is commonly caused by breathing foul air, and this, the majority of those suffering, must have constantly done, as in a great many instances foul privies existed close to the dwellings.

I am engaged at present in making a special inspection of the privies which exist in the districts where we have sewers, and I shall urgently recommend that the owners of all those which do not comply in every way with the bye-laws be made to substitute water closets in their places. I have always maintained that there is no such thing as a sanitary privy. Some are worse than others, and some are very much worse. I have been astonished to find even better-class property provided with the most primitive arrangements in the way of privy middens. The Council do not consider that they are justified in contributing to the cost of conversion, as they think this would not be fair to those who have already converted without any contribution from the rates. During the year we had an application from the managers of Whiston C.E. Schools for a contribution towards the cost of the conversion of the existing

pail-closets into W.C.'s. It will be remembered that I pointed out the unsatisfactory state of the pail-closets at this school in my report last year, and I had an interview with the school correspondent on the subject. He is quite willing to put in water closets with an automatic flush, as I recommended, if the Council will contribute a portion of the cost, but not otherwise. The Council are not willing to contribute, and so nothing has been done, and the closets are as unsatisfactory as ever.

The pail system, which we have in three townships and a portion of a fourth, is an advance on the privy-midden system, but it is still a long way from being an ideal sanitary method of excreta removal. If the system was carried out to perfection, the pails being emptied weekly and properly cleansed, and the space round each pail also cleansed regularly, there might not be so much cause for complaint, but this does not take place in the majority of cases. The pails are emptied pretty regularly every week, but are not properly cleansed, and the surroundings of the pails are apparently scarcely ever cleaned at all. I frequently find these places in a very bad condition, dirty paper and even filth lying about from one week to another, so that it is almost as important that the pail system should be changed to the water-carriage method with dry ashpits, or, I should say, ashbins which are regularly emptied, as the privy system.

The emptying of the pails is at present carried out by contract, but the Council are considering the advisability of taking over this work themselves, and I quite expect that this would result in some improvement in the system, as the men employed would be more directly under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector. There is some difficulty with regard to the provision of a suitable place for the tipping of the contents of the pails, and I am sure that the establishment of a destructor would prove a great boon to the district.

The sanitary condition of most of the public elementary schools is now satisfactory.

The children in these schools are periodically examined by the school medical officer, who is accompanied by a nurse, and appointed by the County Council. He reports to me any children whom he finds suffering from tuberculosis, &c.

The cowsheds, as a rule, are kept in a better state than formerly, but there are still a number in the district which are very unsatisfactory. The Sanitary Inspector is at present engaged in making a special inspection of all the shippons in the district, and

taking a record of all the cubical contents in each case. According to our regulations, there should be 600 cubic feet of air space per cow, but many shippens do not conform to this, and considerable alterations will have to be made or fewer cows kept. The walls are, as a rule, limewashed twice a year as required, and in many instances oftener than this, but there is not sufficient attention paid to the cleansing of the floors. In a number of instances, also, the conformation of the floors is wrong, the trench being so placed that the animals are always lying in their own excreta, the haunches and udders thereby becoming very soiled, and, as there is very little grooming of the animals done before milking takes place, the pollution of the milk may be easily imagined. Of course, this does not apply to all cases; we have instances where the cattle are well-groomed, the milkers' hands washed before milking, and clean towels provided every week to wipe over the cows' udders; but this is the exception rather than the rule.

The factories and workshops are usually to be found in fair condition, and there has been an improvement in some cases in the condition of the sanitary conveniences for the workmen, the state of which I commented upon last year, e.g., at Roby's Works, Rainhill, where two dilapidated closets existed, they have been demolished and four well-constructed W.C.'s, in a better situation, erected in their stead.

The slaughter-houses and bake-houses are all satisfactory.

The police reported to me that an animal had died at a farm in Eccleston, and that the carcase had been dressed. I visited the farm and inspected the carcase, and found that the animal had suffered from an acute pulmonary affection, and I refused to allow any portion of the carcase to be used for human consumption.

Connections have now been made from the various blocks of property in Clock Face to the new sewer, and I seldom hear of any complaints now from this district.

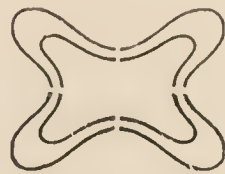
A new sewage scheme is being prepared for the township of Knowsley, and when completed will make a great improvement in this township, where at present almost all the sewage runs directly into a small brook.

In Cronton, which I coupled with Knowsley last year as being in need of a more satisfactory drainage system, the brooks and ditches have all been cleaned out, and some improvement has taken place during the year. It is only a small township with a population of something less than 600, and these rather scattered, and the Council do not see their way to arrange any kind of sewage scheme at present.

As will be seen from the housing report, I have not condemned any houses during the year as unfit for human habitation. This fact is not because I have not found any which were not bad enough to condemn, but because there is a shortage of houses in almost all districts, and if the people are turned out they can find no houses to go into, and, as I said last year, when houses are demolished it is seldom that the owners are willing to erect new ones in their places. During the last two years a total of 119 houses have been erected in the whole of the twelve townships, and of this number 53 are in Bold, where two new collieries have recently been started, leaving only 66 for the other districts, and of these again, 38 are in Eccleston, and the greater number of these are not meant for the working classes. In several instances, instead of condemning the houses, letters have been written to the owners pointing out how their property should be improved, and this plan has succeeded without the issuing of closing orders. On the other hand, some of the property which I condemned last year is still in the same state as before, and it will be necessary to finally close these houses if things are not put right.

There are still several places without a proper water supply, especially isolated farms and cottages, but there has been some improvement during the year. A good supply from the St. Helens mains has been laid on at Windle Farm, Windle, where the former supply was from a well, a sample from which, on examination, gave evidence of contamination, and at Lower Barrowfield Farm, Eccleston, where the water, by some means or other, was affected in the pipes, and on being drawn off had a very offensive taste and smell, and also gave a considerable deposit, I suggested the trial of a tank and sand filter bed, which proved quite successful, and the water can now be used both for domestic purposes and for the animals, and the supply will now be extended to the cottages lower down the road.

The difficulty at Parker's Farm, Hough Green, has been got over by the farmer carting water from Stock's Well Water Works.



HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910

Number of dwelling-houses inspected under Sec. 17 of
the Act of 1909 164

Number of dwelling-houses considered unfit for human
habitation 0

Number of representations to Authority with a view
to making Closing Orders 0

Number of Closing Orders made 0

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were
remedied without making Closing Orders 5

Number of dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habi-
tation after making Closing Orders (last year)... .. 9

Number of dwelling-houses demolished 5

General character of defects found to exist :—Foul privies and
ashpits, defective drainage, dampness, &c.

The Sanitary Inspector has handed me his report for the year, giving details of the work done in the several townships. He has been kept busy during the whole year, and particularly during the autumn months, when we had the epidemic of enteric fever, and he personally superintended the emptying and disinfecting of the whole of the ashpits and privies in the districts affected. The Council have recently relieved him of some of the extra duties which he has been performing for some years, and I hope this will enable him to join me in making more inspections under the Housing Regulations than we have been able to get through in previous years. I append a summary of his report:—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

NUISANCES DEALT WITH.

Dilapidated privies	14
Dilapidated ashpits	18
Foul privies	14
Foul ashpits	15
Dilapidated pail-closets	7
Defective drains	15
Choked drains	54
Choked intercepting traps	15
Choked water closets	15
Defective water closets	10
Choked gullies	8
Defective gullies	16
Defective sink pipes	15
Fowls kept so as to be a nuisance	4
Night soil deposited so as to be a nuisance... ..	1
Foul pit	1
Foul ditches	2
Defective yard paving	25

Total 249

Number of notices served to abate nuisances in the district during the year—total, 134.

Number of letters written calling attention to nuisances and other sanitary work required to be done—total, 246.

Disinfections after infectious diseases:—

SCHOOLS.

Bold School.
 Cronton R.C. School.
 Halebank C.E. School.
 Rainhill National School.

HOUSES.

Ditton	16
Eccleston	12
Bold	3
Halewood	16
Knowsley	4
Rainhill	30
Whiston	30
Windle	3
Tarbock	1
Cronton	1
Speke	1
<hr/>	
Total	117

Disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out in the Washington Lyon's Steam Disinfector at the Sanatorium.

CONVERSIONS INTO WATER CLOSETS.

ECCLESTON.—Four privies and three pail-closets.

RAINHILL.—Six privies,

With regard to the Disused Coal Pit Shafts, which I reported upon last year, all have been made good, with the exception of—

Prescot Colliery, Roper's Bridge, Whiston, where there is one shaft still in a dangerous condition, only covered with boards; and

Old Halsnead Colliery, Whiston, where there are six shafts with wire fencing round only, also dangerous, especially so now that a number of men are employed in the immediate vicinity in connection with the new colliery workings.

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN FOR ANALYSIS DURING THE YEAR.

I.—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

ECCLESTON.—Lower Barrowfield Farm and Cottages. Two samples from well. One sample from St. Helens Corporation Main.

WINDLE.—Windle Farm. One sample from well in yard.

RAINHILL.—One sample from well at Water Works.

WHISTON.—One sample from Water Works.

II.—BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

RAINHILL.—One sample from Water Works.

WHISTON.—Five samples from Water Works.

THOMAS U. MERCER.

MARCH 5TH, 1914.

NOTE.—Since the preparation of this Report the disused shafts at Old Halsnead Colliery have been fenced in, and instructions given to contractors to fence in the one at Prescot Colliery.



TABLE I.

WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1913 and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTH.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANS- FERABLE DEATHS. of Non-residents registered in the District. of Residents not registered in the District.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908.	20730	519		25'0	530	25'6	308	6	51	98'3	228	11'0
1909.	21060	502		23'8	556	26'4	331	2	51	101'6	227	10'8
1910.	21370	495		23'2	501	23'4	293	3	51	103'0	211	9'9
1911.	21194	550	498	23'0	559	26'4	326	20	60	120'5	253	11'9
1912.	21450	483	440	21'0	583	27'2	370	18	39	88'6	231	10'8
1913.	21826	503	472	21'6	607	27'8	339	16	53	112'3	284	13'0

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 33,562.

Total population at all ages, 21,194 (Census 1911).

Number of inhabited houses, 3,811 (Census 1911).

Average number of persons per house 5'6 (Census 1911).

TABLE II.
WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified								Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.												Total Cases removed to Hospital.			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							65 & upwards.	Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.														
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards.		Bold	Cronton	Ditton	Eccleston	Hale	Halewood	Knowsley	Rainhill	Speke	Tarbock	Whiston		Windle		
Smallpox
Cholera.....
Diphtheria	43	8	25	7	3	1	4	2	...	12	5	5	1	1	8	4	4	21	...
Membranous Croup }	12	...	1	1	3	6	1	5	3	3
Erysipelas	68	17	45	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	8	...	4	3	8	...	...	25	4	51	...
Scarlet fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever.....	48	4	21	9	12	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	21	...	...	17	1	27	...
Relapsing fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P'l'm'nary T'culosis	31	2	2	9	10	8	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	7	...	...	6	2	...	...
Oth'r forms "	22	4	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	3	3	2	...	2	5	1	...	...
Totals	225	35	106	32	33	18	1	...	...	...	6	6	21	...	25	12	43	1	4	64	12	99	...

Whiston Sanatorium (Isolation Hospital) belonging to the Whiston Rural District Council.

TABLE III.—WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District. 11
	All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards 10	
All causes } Certified ..	280	51	24	12	8	6	28	67	84	371
Uncertified ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Enteric Fever	6	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	4
Small Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	11	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Scarlet Fever	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3
Whooping Cough ..	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup ..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	68
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	7
Cancer, malignant disease	25	..	1	..	..	..	4	10	10	19
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease ..	24	1	..	..	1	..	5	5	12	27
Bronchitis	34	5	..	1	..	..	2	11	15	19
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	17	4	4	1	2	..	..	4	2	27
Other diseases of respira- tory organs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	10	5	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Appendicitis & Typhlitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	20
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents & diseases of Pregnancy and Par- turation	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	24	22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	8	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	1	7
Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Other Defined Diseases ..	80	8	2	1	..	1	4	24	40	151
Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	284	53	24	12	8	6	28	68	85	371

TABLE IV.—WHISTON RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1913.
 Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages
 under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All causes	Certified ..	..	..	9	4	2	2		8	9	14	3	51
	Uncertified ..	..	..	2									2
Small-pox													
Chicken pox													
Measles										1			1
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping-cough									1	1	3		5
Diphtheria and Croup													
Erysipelas													
Tuberculous Meningitis									1				1
Abdominal Tuberculosis													
Other Tuberculous Diseases													
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)													
Convulsions				1				1	2		1		4
Laryngitis													
Bronchitis									1	1	1	2	5
Pneumonia (all forms)										1	3		4
Diarrhœa											3		3
Enteritis											2		2
Gastritis									1				1
Syphilis									1				1
Rickets													
Suffocation, overlying													
Injury at Birth													
Atelectasis													
Congenital Malformations				1		1	1	3		1			4
Premature Birth				7	3			10					10
Atrophy, Debility and													
Marasmus				2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1		8
Other Causes										3		1	4
				11	4	2	2	19	8	9	14	3	53

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 456; illegitimate, 16.

Nett Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 51.
 illegitimate infants, 2.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.
